



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India :				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22...		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5...		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12...		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19...		470	
Karachi.....				Jan. 11. Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29...			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30...	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29...		15	

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 18, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 16, 1897:

There were 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 6; 8 from yellow fever, an increase of 3; none from smallpox, 1 in the foregoing week; 8 from beriberi, an increase of 4; 45 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1; none from diphtheria, 1 in the foregoing week, and 276 from all causes, an increase of 1.

The health of the town and port is better than I have ever known it in January. On the 13th there were only 24 deaths from all causes, which would be very low for the healthy months of June and July. There were a few more cases of yellow fever, but nothing like what is usual at this time of the year.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: January 11, ship *Sierra Morena*, British, for Savannah, Ga. January 12, steamship *Dulwich*, British, for Santa Lucia, West Indies. January 13, ship *W. H. Corsar*, British, for Ship Island, Mississippi, and steamship *Velleda*, British, for New Orleans, La. January 15, bark *Homeward*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; ship *Farniljen*, Swedish, for Savannah, Ga.; steamship *Mozart*, British, for New Orleans, La.; bark *Valuta*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla.; ship *King Cenric*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla., and ship *Louise*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Mississippi. January 16, bark *Amanda*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia, and steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y. January 18, ship *Columbus*, Finn, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia; steamship *Haverstoc*, British, for Hampton Roads, Virginia, and steamship *Caldy*, British, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to send report for the week ended January 23, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 3 from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 8 from beriberi, the same as in the foregoing week; 4 from enteric fever, none in the foregoing week; 33 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 12; and 261 from all causes, a decrease of 9.

So fair a state of health for the end of January I have never before seen in Rio de Janeiro. The strong probabilities are that there will not be any epidemic of yellow fever of great importance this year.

Since last report the following named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: January 19, bark *Odd*, Norwegian, for Savannah, Ga. January 19, steamship *Monrovia*, British, for New Orleans, La., and bark *Ruthin*, German, for Charleston, S. C. January 20, bark *Fiducia*, Italian, for Mobile, Ala. January 21, steamship, *Bellarnoch*, British, to New York, N. Y.; ship *Wandesbek*, German, for New York, N. Y., and bark, *Glamoir*, British, for New York, N. Y. January 23, bark *Prince Frederick*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Mississippi. January 25, steamship, *Ruskin*, British, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of February 5 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended February 11 there were in that city 6 deaths from yellow fever and 210 from smallpox.

Under date of February 15 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended February 13 there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

Under date of February 11 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 2 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended February 10.

HABANA, CUBA, *February 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox still increases in this city and that there were on an average 30 deaths daily from it during the last week, or 210 deaths in the seven days; more than half of the whole number of deaths from all diseases. Yellow fever has diminished very much, as usual at this season of the year, the mortality from it being less in February than in any month of the year.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended February 11 there were 412 deaths in all, 6 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 5 new cases; 210 were caused by smallpox, with 1,930 new cases approximately; 8 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 24 by dysentery, 14 by enteritis, 1 by measles, 1 by glar-ders, 9 by pneumonia, and 29 by tuberculosis.

All of the 6 deaths during the week by yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals and 4 of the deaths from smallpox, the remaining 206 deaths from smallpox being among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.